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THE INSECT PEST SURVEY BULLETIN

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CUTSTANDING ENTOMOLOGICAL FEATURES IN THE UNITED STATES FOR SEPTEMBER, 1926

Among the more interesting features of the past month have been the reports received from New York State of the presence of the three recently introduced scarabaeid beetles Popillia japonica Newm., Autoserica castanea Arrow, and Anomala orientalis Waterh. One moved in from the south, one from the east, and the last, Autoserica castanea Arrow, apparently was introduced somewhere in the vicinity of greater New York.

Further detailed reports on the Hessian-fly situation have been received from Maryland, Virginia, Illinois, and Kansas. The conditions in Maryland, Illinois, and Ohio indicate that eastward in general the fly is not seriously increasing. The Kansas situation is not so favorable.

Present indications are that in the Ohio River Valley the chinch bug will go into hibernation in materially reduced numbers, while in the part of the chinch bug belt west of the Mississippi River they will in all probability enter the winter in large numbers.

From Georgia northwestward to Nebraska the corn ear worm is reported as generally serious.

The fall armyworm is very destructive over limited areas in South Carolina, Georgia, and Mississippi.

Over the southern part of the eastern fruit belt from South Carolina across southern Indiana and Illinois, the codling moth is reported in general as more serious than usual.

In the Gulf region and Georgia the harlequin bug is extremely abundant on collards and cabbage.

The Mexican bean beetle has been recorded from much farther to the northeast during the month, records having been received from Dauphin County near Harrisburg, as well as from Bedford County, which is several counties west of the original infestation in that State. In Maryland the insect has advanced eastward to Washington County, while in Virginia the insect has advanced to very nearly the eastern border of the State in Frederick, Page, and Culpeper Counties.

The bean aphid has developed in unprecedented numbers in the cannery-bean sections of Ohio where it is causing considerable damage among the canners of lima and string beans.

The boll weevil is reported as doing considerable damage to the top crop. However, the main crop is made and there is no serious concern over this late infestation.

This year marks one of the unusual advances of the cotton leaf worm into the Northern States. Late in May our field workers in Wharton County, Tex., found pupae and recently emerged adults quite numerous. These continued to multiply throughout June in south-central Texas. Heavy flight took place from this center in early July, and by the 6th of July larvae were appearing in northern Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas. From this new center a brood appeared about September 1. This brood swept northward, being recorded in Michigan on September 5, in New York on the 7th, and in Massachusetts on the 12th. The moth continued to drift into the upper Mississippi Valley and Eastern States in increasing numbers throughout the month. By the middle of the month larvae of this last brood were stripping the cotton fields in Georgia and South Carolina. In the Ohio River Valley, in Indiana, and Illinois the moths did considerable damage to peaches, grapes, apples, and tomatoes. The insects were so numerous in parts of Mississippi that at one point where their march was impeded by a road the stench of their decaying bodies attracted turkey buzzards and in certain cities and towns in Pennsylvania the enormous numbers of the moths in streets caused considerable alarm among the residents.

Again the birch leaf miner is browning the birches in southern New York and Connecticut.

OUTSTANDING ENTOMOLOGICAL FEATURES IN CANADA FOR SEPTEMBER, 1926

Serious grasshopper outbreaks have occurred this summer in the Peace River and Chilcotin districts, British Columbia.

The Colorado potato beetle has given less trouble than usual in New Brunswick. In southern Ontario injury is reported as largely confined to late potatoes. In Manitoba the beetle has caused little injury this season. In Saskatchewan it is of economic importance in the Madison district for the first time since its discovery in this territory, in 1923. It is reported as very abundant in southern Alberta, and as being well established in southeastern British Columbia, in the Cranbrook and Creston districts.

The imported cabbage worm has been very abundant in southern Ontario, causing much damage to cruciferous crops.

The diamond-back moth is reported as occurring in conspicuous numbers in sections of Nova Scotia, Quebec, and Saskatchewan. Apparently the damage is not serious.

The Hessian fly has been discovered on the east coast of New Brunswick, in Northumberland County, 100 miles from the St. John River Valley.

The turnip aphid, Aphis pseudobrassicae Davis, occurred in severe outbreak form in central southern Ontario, causing much damage.

The European beech bark louse, Cryptococcus fagi (Baerens) Dougl., is distributed throughout the mainland of Nova Scotia, and occurs in Inverness County, Cape Breton.

The spruce budworm occurs throughout the southern portion of Cape Breton

Island, Nova Scotia, and several important outbreaks have also been located in the forested area of northern and eastern Manitoba. The budworm outbreak in the Barkerville district, British Columbia, involved an area of at least 1,000 square miles, and several local outbreaks have been discovered in the forests on Vancouver Island.

The larch sawfly is prevalent throughout Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, and northeastern New Brunswick.

In the southern half of Cape Breton Island, N. S., the spruce cone worm, Diorystria reniculella Grt., and larvae of Zeiraphera fortunana Kft. have been found attacking white spruce. The spruce bark beetle has killed or is killing small groups of mature white spruce scattered all over the island.

The willow leaf beetle, Galerucella decora Say, is widespread on willows and poplars in southern Manitoba and has caused defoliation of poplars in sections of Alberta.

An outbreak of bud moths has resulted in severe damage in apple orchards of the Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia.

The potato leafhopper, Empoasca malii LeB., has been very abundant and injurious in the Niagara district, Ontario, on apples, potatoes, and certain ornamental plants.

The tarnished plant bug has again been responsible for considerable "stop-back" injury to peach nursery stock in the Niagara district, Ontario. In British Columbia it has been very abundant on alfalfa in orchards of the Okanagan Valley.

AN-104-1-275

GENERAL FEEDERS

JAPANESE BEETLE (Popillia japonica Newm.)

Connecticut W. E. Britton (September 28): 18 adult beetles found on vegetation in small yards near the center of the city of Stamford, in August and September. Never before found in Connecticut.

New York Geo. M. Codding (September 16): The Japanese beetle is being found in quantities in my own neighborhood, both on my place and scattered throughout Mt. Vernon and New Rochelle.

A SCARABAEID BEETLE (Autoserica castanea Arrow)

New York Geo. M. Codding (September 16): A beetle identified by Loren B. Smith as Autoserica castanea Arrow is being found scattered throughout Mt. Vernon and New Rochelle.

E. P. Felt (September 24): An introduced Serica variously identified as Aserica or Autoserica japonica or castanea is well established in the vicinity of Mt. Vernon and New Rochelle, occurring in numbers in the former over a considerable territory. This insect was recorded from New Rochelle in 1923 and the infestation is therefore of some years' standing.

THE ANOMALA (Anomala orientalis Waterh.)

New York Geo. M. Codding (September 16): The Asiatic beetle is being found scattered throughout Mt. Vernon and New Rochelle.

E. P. Felt (September 24): The oriental beetle, Anomala orientalis Waterh., is well established in southern Westchester County and on western Long Island, it having been found in numbers at Mt. Vernon, New Rochelle, White Plains, in Westchester County, and at Jericho, Long Island. The infestation at White Plains is of some years' standing, one resident claiming to have seen the work ten years earlier.

A PIERID BUTTERFLY (Kricogonia castalia Fab.)

Haiti Geo. M. Wolcott (August 24): Picked off the radiator of my Ford, millions of which are fluttering about in the more desert north section of the Cul-de-Sac Plain here in Haiti. Bigger cars, driven faster than I am accustomed to going, come in from this road with their radiators completely covered with these butterflies.

GRASSHOPPERS (Acrididae)

New York E. P. Felt (September 24): Red-legged grasshoppers, Melanoplus femur-rubrum DeG., have been rather abundant on village and city streets at Saratoga, Ballston, Schenectady, and Nassau, indicating the possibility of an unusual abundance another year.

South Carolina J. O. Pepper (September 15): Grasshoppers have been abundant in some soybean fields. Some fields have been damaged slightly.

Indiana J. J. Davis (September 30): Grasshoppers have continued to give trouble in gardens especially up to within the last week.

Wisconsin S. B. Fracker (September 11): In general the infestation is slightly more pronounced in the southern and southwestern parts of the State than before, but the grasshoppers are not appearing in serious numbers elsewhere.

CUTWORMS (Noctuidae)

Wisconsin S. B. Fracker (September 11): Reported from Adams, Barron, Columbia, Door, Douglas, Dunn, Marinette, Milwaukee, Oconto, Oneida, Outagamie, Portage, Trempealeau, Vernon, Washburn, and Waupaca Counties attacking field crops, especially corn.

WHITE GRUBS (Phyllophaga spp.)

Connecticut W. E. Britton (September 20): At Vernon these insects were attacking potatoes. Observed by A. E. Wilkinson, and County Agent, E. E. Hucker, Rockville, Conn. More abundant as compared with an average year.

YELLOW-STRIPED ARMYWORM (Perodenia ornithogalli Guen.)

Illinois W. P. Flint (September 20): This insect has also been reported as damaging alfalfa in several areas in central Illinois.

SALT-MARSH CATERPILLAR (Estigmene acraea Drury)

California E. O. Essig (September 21): Caterpillars are abundant this fall in the San Francisco Bay region. Feeding on field, forage, and truck crops, flowers and ornamentals.

WIREWORMS (Elateridae)

Massachusetts W. D. Whitcomb (September 23): Potatoes, carrots, and beets were being attacked by this insect in Essex and Middlesex Counties. Injury to root crops has been much greater than in the past. Some potato fields were from 50 to 75 per cent infested.

Connecticut W. E. Britton (September 20): At Vernon this insect is attacking potatoes. Observations made by A. E. Wilkinson, Vegetable Specialist, Connecticut Agricultural College, Extension Service.

G E R E A L A N D F O R A G E - C R O P I N S E C T S

WHEAT

BLACK SAWFLY (Trachelus tabidus Fab.)

Maryland & Virginia H. D. Smith (September 2): A light infestation of the black grain

stem sawfly was found throughout most of the wheat-growing regions in Maryland, and in Virginia as far south as Rockingham County.

HESSIAN FLY (*Phytophaga destructor* Say)

Maryland H. D. Smith (September 2): A general but very light infestation of & Virginia the Hessian fly was found in the wheat-growing regions of Maryland and Virginia. An exception to this occurred in the vicinity of Bel Air, Md., Hartford County, where considerable infestation was found.

Illinois W. P. Flint (August): Results of the wheat Survey give the following infestation percentages in each County:

COUNTY	PER CENT	COUNTY	PER CENT	COUNTY	PER CENT
Winnebago	3.6	Fulton	1.0	Cumberland	2.7
Ogle	3.7	McDonough	0.3	Greene	1.3
Whiteside	4.3	Hancock	0.3	Macoupin	1.0
Lee	7.8	Adams	1.0	Jersey	1.3
DeKalb	1.8	Schuylerville	1.0	Madison	0.0
Kane	2.0	Logan	1.7	Fayette	0.4
Henry	2.8	Dewitt	10.5	Crawford	0.5
Bureau	4.4	Piatt	7.8	Lawrence	0.5
La Salle	5.3	Champaign	5.5	Washington	1.2
Grundy	4.0	Vermillion	4.9	Perry	2.1
Will	3.0	Macon	5.1	Jackson	2.0
Kankakee	3.2	Douglas	3.0	Saline	4.1
McLean	8.6	Coles	3.3	Callatin	4.1
Tazewell	0.9	Morgan	0.6	White	1.0
Ford	2.0	Sangamon	0.5	St. Clair	2.4
Mason	1.7	Christian	1.2	Clinton	1.6

Kansas J. W. McColloch (September 25): A preliminary survey of the Hessian-fly condition in the northern part of Kansas has just been completed. There was very little infestation by the fly in this area last spring, and the Survey which has just been completed shows that the adults are just emerging. A few eggs were found on volunteer wheat in most of the territory covered. Conditions have been very favorable for volunteer wheat, and as a result there is lots of it in the State. Farmers are also planting early this year, and in many cases are not making any effort to destroy volunteer wheat. In other words, conditions are very favorable for a strong comeback on the part of the Hessian fly, and it is going to be interesting to follow the situation through. The most striking part of the survey this year was that the fly was present in the so-called reservoirs or hold-over spots which Prof. Dean described in his article in the Journal of Economic Entomology three or four years ago.

GREEN BUG (*Toxoptera graminum* Rond.)

Wisconsin S. B. Fracker (September 11): Fifteen per cent of the oat fields at Ashland have been affected, some entirely destroyed, and at Oconto at least 50 fields severely injured, General throughout the State.

Utah George F. Knowlton (September 22): The green bug has been very scarce this year. In no place has it been found to be of economic importance in this State.

PLAINS FALSE WIREWORM (Eleodes opaca Say)

Kansas J. W. McColloch (September 14): False wireworms are destroying wheat as fast as it is planted at Ulysses. Many farmers have quit sowing. The ground is dry and the seed does not germinate. (September 22): Some injury is reported to germinating wheat in Meade County. In Stanton County severe injury has occurred to hundreds of acres of germinating wheat. It has been very dry in this county, no rain having fallen for four months.

EUROPEAN CORN BORER (Pyrausta nubilalis Hbn.)

New York E. P. Felt (September 24): The European corn borer has been increasing in abundance in the Schenectady area, one large planting of early corn on the Scotia flats showing approximately a 90 per cent stalk infestation and a 50 per cent ear infestation. The field was in such bad condition that the owner stopped marketing the corn on account of its influence upon his trade. This appears to be the worst infested area, the percentages being much higher than on many of the early fields of corn upon lighter soil.

CHINCH BUG (Blissus leucopterus Say)

Illinois W. P. Flint (September 20): Although much of the central part of the State was heavily infested with chinch bugs earlier in the season, the frequent and heavy rains during the last 20 days have greatly reduced their numbers. There is a small area, mainly in Bond, Madison, Montgomery, Macoupin, Clinton, Washington, and St. Clair Counties, where damage by this insect is very severe, and where the bugs are more numerous than has been the case at any time during the past several years. This area has largely escaped the recent heavy rains.

Kansas J. W. McColloch (September 25): Chinch bugs still continue to be abundant in the northeastern quarter of the State. The dry, hot weather of the summer, however, ruined the corn and sorghum crops to such an extent that additional injury by the chinch bug did not worry the farmers very much. The present indications are that the chinch bugs will go into hibernation in large numbers this fall, and we anticipate considerable fall burning in most of the counties affected last summer.

CORN EAR WORM (Heliothis obsoleta Fab.)

South Carolina H. O. Pepper (August 20): A 10-acre field of young corn in Marion County has been severely injured by this insect.

Georgia Oliver I. Snapp (September 1): This insect has been very destructive in cornfields of middle Georgia this year, especially in those

adjoining or near vetch fields which were so heavily infested with first-generation larvae earlier in the season. Every ear of corn in one field adjoining one of these vetch fields was found to be damaged by the corn ear worm on this date. Its abundance as compared with an average year appears to be greater.

Indiana J. J. Davis (September 30): Corn ear worm has been reported common in late sweet corn through central and southern Indiana.

Iowa C. N. Ainslie (September 14): This species has already been reported from this region (Sioux City) as abundant and destructive. Usually late-planted sweet corn escapes attack almost entirely, but this year larvae of all ages are to be found in green corn, sometimes four in a single ear, rendering many of the ears unfit for use. Newly hatched larvae are found among the fresh corn silk and the moths are on the wing in some numbers at lights. Field corn has suffered severely, few ears being free from injury.

Nebraska M. H. Swenk (September 16): During the last week in August and the first week in September, especially between August 28 and September 2, numerous reports were received of very serious injury to corn ears by the third brood of larvae of the common corn ear worm. The damage was very much greater than normal, and it is believed that it was partially induced by the dry weather of the summer. These complaints came from all parts of the State, from Cedar and Stanton Counties in the northeast to Dawson, Perkins, and Furnas Counties to the west and south.

Kansas J. W. McColloch (September 26): The corn ear worm has also been an outstanding pest this year, due to the poor corn crop and the concentration of the insect in those fields which promised a fair yield.

SOUTHERN CORN STALK BORER (Diatraea zeacolella Dyar)

Kansas J. W. McColloch (September 10): Larvae were received with the information that they had caused some damage to corn in a field at Hartford.

STALK BORER (Papaipema nitela Guen.)

Nebraska M. H. Swenk (September 16): Several reports were received during the last half of August of the presence of mature caterpillars of the common stalk borer (Papaipema nitela Guen.) in the heart of corn stalks, while during the first week in September both mature caterpillars and pupae of this insect, found by farmers in that position, were sent in. These reports came from the same counties in which damage by the more active younger caterpillars had been reported during June, July, and the first half of August.

CORN ROOT WORM (Diabrotica longicornis Say)

Nebraska M. H. Swenk (September 16): A report of very heavy damage to a 65-

acre field of corn in Madison County by the western corn root worm was received during the middle of August.

ALFALFA

BEET WEBWORM (Loxostege sticticalis L.)

Nebraska M. H. Swenk (September 16): The outbreak of the sugar-beet webworm that was reported a month ago as having developed in the stubble fields of Boyd County during the second week in August became much more intense during the period from August 15 to 22, and spread to include Holt, Knox, and Cedar Counties. In most cases the worms started on Russian thistles, migrating to the cornfields as the supply of this weed was exhausted, often in armies of thousands of worms, where they did very serious damage to the cornstalks. They also injured alfalfa, and freely attacked cabbage and other vegetables.

GARDEN WEBWORM (Loxostege similalis Guen.)

Illinois W. P. Flint (September 20): The garden webworm has been very destructive to summer-seeded alfalfa throughout southern and central Illinois. A number of cases have been reported where practically complete destruction of newly sown fields occurred. The insect has been controlled by spraying, or dusting with arsenate of lead, where the applications were properly made.

Kansas J. W. McColloch (September 20): Injury to alfalfa by the webworm was reported on September 14, at Mound City.

PEA APHID (Illinoia pisi Kalt.)

Utah George F. Knowlton (September 22): The pea aphid has been present all over the State where peas and alfalfa are grown, but doing slight damage, compared with other years.

FALL ARMYWORM (Laphygma frugiperda S. & A.)

South Carolina J. O. Pepper (August 26): The fall armyworm has destroyed a small area in a Bermuda grass pasture near Abbeville.

Georgia W. F. Turner (September 14): Attacking corn, cotton, and cowpeas. Serious damage on late corn. Too late to do much damage to cotton.

Mississippi R. W. Harned (September 17): A correspondent at Corinth wrote on September 7 that the grassworm was eating everything in his pasture, including Bermuda grass, lespedeza, clover, and all stray grasses. Specimens accompanying this letter were identified by J. M. Langston as this species.

SOYBEANS

GREEN CLOVER WORM (Plathyphena scabra Fab.)

North Carolina R. W. Leiby (September 24): Soybean leaves are being generally riddled

by the green clover worm in the coastal plain section, there being considerably more larvae present in the fields than at any time since the outbreak of July-August, 1919, when complete defoliation was effected.

Indiana J. J. Davis (September 30): The green clover worm has been reported from Laconia, Winamac, Lexington, Salem, Cannelton, and several other localities in the southern part of the State as abundant, August 25 to September 2, on clover, alfalfa, soybeans, and beans.

Illinois S. C. Chandler (September 9): From 25 to 50 per cent of the foliage was destroyed in Jefferson County, southern Illinois. Damage was done in many other counties in southern part of the State.

F R U I T - I N S E C T S

APPLE

CODLING MOTH (Carpocapsa pomonella L.)

Massachusetts A. I. Bourne (September 23): The second brood of the codling moth apparently will be very small. This, we believe, is due largely to the extremely late season, which has held consistently throughout the whole growing period, so that the retarding effect of the cold, unfavorable weather in the spring is still noticeable, now at the time of harvesting. This cold weather which so retarded the growing season early in the spring had a very marked effect upon the activities of the codling moth, so that the larval hatching was drawn out over a very long period and was much later than usual. Consequently only an insignificant percent of the larvae matured in time to form a second "brood" of moths.

South Carolina J. O. Pepper (September 8): The infestation of the codling moth at Walhalla might be considered heavy and later than usual. Some trees have been banded with burlap bags and from 4 to 50 larvae have been found under these bands.

Indiana Bennet A. Porter (September 25): As previously reported, unusually serious in southern Indiana. In a few older orchards, where the worms have become abundant in previous years, the crop is nearly a total loss, and the injury appears to be on the increase in the best-cared-for orchards.

J. J. Davis (September 30): The codling moth has increased noticeably in southern Indiana and the problem now confronting Indiana apple growers is very serious.

Illinois W. P. Flint (September 20): Adults of the codling moth ceased emerging in southern Illinois on September 8, according to S. C. Chandler, and at Urbana on August 27.

Wisconsin S. B. Fracker (September 11): Apparently less troublesome than usual in northern Wisconsin, serious in southern.

APPLE AND THORN SKELETONIZER (Hemerophila pariana Clerck)

Massachusetts A. I. Bourne (September 23): Noted very little evidence of the presence of the apple and thorn skeletonizer. From every indication it is much less abundant than last year.

Pennsylvania T. L. Guyton (September 2): Apple trees were hard hit by this insect at Honesdale. Probably none of the trees received a spraying.

RED-HUMPED CATERPILLAR (Schizura concinna S. & A.)

Massachusetts J. V. Schaffner, Jr. (September 22): This insect has been unusually common throughout New England and New York. I found them feeding on elm, hawthorn, hackberry, poplar, willow, yellow birch, choke-cherry, sweet fern, and alder (speckled) besides apple.

Indiana J. J. Davis (September 30): The red-humped caterpillar was reported as defoliating apple at Spencerville on September 15.

FALL WEBWORM (Hyphantria cunea Drury)

Wisconsin S. B. Fracker (September 11): Numerous at Lancaster, and at Lincoln they are very numerous on apples.

LESSER APPLE WORM (Laspeyresia pruivora Walsh.)

Indiana J. J. Davis (September 30): Several cases of serious infestation by the lesser apple worm have been reported early in September from central Indiana.

APPLE MAGGOT (Rhagoletis pomonella Walsh)

Massachusetts A. I. Bourne (September 23): The apple maggot has thus far been fully as serious a pest as was the case last year. The early harvested varieties of apples are showing a considerable amount of infestation.

APPLE LEAFHOPPER (Empoasca mali LeB.)

Massachusetts A. I. Bourne (September 23): Complaints are being received from different points in the State of late-season abundance of apple leafhoppers, particularly in the eastern part of the State. The main injury seems to be on scions in grafted trees or on the new growth, particularly on young trees.

SAN JOSE SCALE (Aspidictus perniciosus Comst.)

Indiana Bennet A. Porter (September 25): Less abundant than in the preceding three years, at Vincennes.

PLUM CURCULIO (Conotrachelus nenuphar Host.)

Wisconsin S. B. Fracker (September 11): Reported from Barron, Grant, Green,

and Iowa Counties; serious in Langlade, Milwaukee, Oconto, Sawyer, Trempealeau, Vernon, Walworth, and Wood Counties. About as many as usual throughout the State.

PEAR

PEAR SLUG (Caliroa cerasi L.)

Indiana J. J. Davis (September 30): The pear slug was reported on September 14, from Elkhart, as having seriously defoliated pear.

Nebraska M. H. Swenk (September 16): From Colfax, Antelope, and other northeastern Nebraska counties complaints of injury by the pear slug were received during later August and the first week in September.

PEACH

SAN JOSE SCALE (Aspidiotus perniciosus Comst.)

Correction The note in Volume 6, No. 7, page 245, credited to Oliver I. Snapp on the San Jose scale (Aspidiotus perniciosus Comst.) should read: (September 25): Binocular examinations of scale from orchards that were apparently heavily infested show a high percentage of scale mortality in some of these orchards. The usual dormant treatment has probably been effective, but the scales had for some reason failed to slough off, as they usually do, giving the appearance that there has been a marked increase in scale in the Georgia peach belt this year which in reality has not been the case.

ORIENTAL FRUIT MOTH (Laspeyresia molesta Busck)

Georgia Oliver I. Snapp & assistants (September 20): The first moth of the fifth generation emerged in the insectary on September 11 (Fort Valley). The insect is one full generation later this year than last to this date, and in all probability only six generations will occur where seven occurred a year ago. The insect has been of no economic importance here this year. During the month it was reported from Hampton, a peach section about 30 miles south of Atlanta.

FALL WEBWORM (Hyphantria cunea Drury)

Georgia Oliver I. Snapp (September 16): This insect had defoliated a few peach trees in an orchard at Grovania.

PEACH BORER (Aegeria exitiosa Say)

Ohio E. W. Mendenhall (September 28): The peach tree borers are very bad in peach stock in the nurseries at Dayton.

Indiana Bennet A. Porter (September 25): Observations indicate that the peak of emergence of the adults occurred in the vicinity of Vincennes the last week in August. Emergence continued until about September 10, when it appeared to be practically complete.

WESTERN PEACH BORER (Aegeria opalescens H. Edw.)

California E. O. Essig (September 17): New infestations were located near Napa City (Union Station), Napa County, in cherries, but not serious. Abundant in a few peach trees.

Illinois W. P. Flint (September 20): This insect is about as abundant as usual. Numerous reports of damage have been received from different sections of the State during the last month.

Illinois S. C. Chandler (September 10): Infestation generally lighter than usual in peach sections of southern Illinois. Of 1,600 wormy drop peaches distributed in 4 cages under peach trees only 13 emerged as beetles.

RASPBERRY

SNOWY TREE CRICKET (Oecanthus niveus DeG.)

California E. O. Essig (September 21): Adults abundant in the raspberry patches in Santa Clara and San Mateo Counties and causing very serious damage by eating the buds, flowers, and young fruit. In a number of commercial patches the entire crop has been ruined. The canes are also full of egg punctures.

A LEAFHOPPER (Cicadella circellata Baker)

California E. O. Essig (September 21): Exceedingly abundant in commercial plantings. Feeding on foliage of raspberries and also on Malva, Lavatera, Amaranthus, and sow thistle. Damage is reported as quite serious in Santa Clara and San Mateo Counties.

GRAPE

GRAPE LEAFHOPPER (Erythroneura comes Say)

Indiana J. J. Davis (September 30): Grape leafhopper was reported on September 24, as having been very destructive to grapes at Brookston. Observations in central Indiana emphasized the importance of this pest.

Nebraska M. H. Swenk (September 16): Complaints of injury to woodbine vines about houses by the grape leafhopper continued decreasingly through most of the month of August.

Kansas J. W. McColloch (August 13): Severe injury to grapes by the grape leafhopper was reported from Arkansas City and Hudson.

CURRENT

CURRENT APHID (Myzus ribis L.)

Utah George F. Knowlton (September 22): The currant aphid was doing considerable damage to currants in northern Utah this summer, severely distorting the leaves.

PECAN

FALL WEBWORM (Hyphantria cunea Drury).

Georgia Oliver I. Snapp (September 25): This insect is more abundant than usual here (Fort Valley), attacking pecan trees. Burning the nests has been resorted to in most cases.

WALNUT CATERPILLAR (Datana integerrima G. & R.)

GENERAL STATEMENT W. F. Turner (September 18): At Thomasville, and Fort Valley, Ga. this insect is unusually abundant, at Eufaula, Ala. it is also seriously abundant, and at Monticello, Fla., it is reported as very serious. Slight damage is being done because of it being late in the season.

Mississippi R. W. Harned (September 17): A great many complaints from all sections of the State were received during the latter part of August and first of September in regard to the walnut caterpillar.

T R U C K -C R O P I N S E C T S

MISCELLANEOUS FEEDERS

PAINTED LADY (Vanessa cardui L.)

Indiana J. J. Davis (September 30): The thistle caterpillar (Vanessa cardui L.) continued conspicuous during the last month.

POTATO AND TOMATO

COLORADO POTATO BEETLE (Leptinotarsa decemlineata Say)

Wisconsin S. B. Fracker (September 11): In most of the State the Colorado potato beetle was only slightly injurious this year.

POTATO LEAFHOPPER (Empoa fabae Harr.)

Wisconsin S. B. Fracker (September 11): Leafhopper damage probably reduced the Wisconsin potato crop from 5 to 10 per cent. This was about the same as last year but less than it has been in some seasons.

GARDEN FLEAHOPPER (Halticus citri Ashm.)

Indiana J. J. Davis (September 30): What we have tentatively determined as the garden fleahopper, (Halticus citri Ashm.) was reported on September 21 injuring tomato foliage at Terre Haute.

CABBAGE

CABBAGE LOOPER (Autographa brassicae Riley)

North Carolina

R. W. Leiby (September 24): This species has been unusually abundant during the last month on cabbage and collards. It has also been destructive on well grown turnips and on soybeans. It has been recently checked by a disease.

IMPORTED CABBAGE WORM (Pieris rapae L.)

Wisconsin

S. B. Fracker (September 11): The damage this year seems to be greater in the northern and western sections of the State.

CABBAGE MAGGOT (Hylemyia brassicae Bouche)

Wisconsin

S. B. Fracker (September 11): As usual in cabbage-growing sections, this insect proved a serious matter.

DIAMOND-BACK MOTH (Plutella maculipennis Curtis)

Connecticut

W. E. Britton (September 28): At Cheshire, Napping, and Taftville, this insect was observed by A. E. Wilkinson attacking cabbage and cauliflower. More abundant as compared with an average year.

HARLEQUIN BUG (Mirgantia histrionica Hahn)

Mississippi

R. W. Harned (September 17): The harlequin bug seems to be causing a great deal of damage to collards in almost every section of the State.

Georgia

Oliver I. Snapp (August 24): At Fort Valley a very heavy infestation of the harlequin cabbage bugs has been noted on collards recently. In most cases they have been fairly well controlled by nicotine dust.

STRAWBERRY

GRAPE FLEA BEETLE (Haltica chalybea Ill.)

Ohio

E. W. Mendenhall (September 10): The grape flea beetle is doing some damage to strawberry plants in Licking County. It seems hard to control.

ASPARAGUS

ASPARAGUS BEETLE (Crioceris asparagi L.)

SPOTTED ASPARAGUS BEETLE (C. duodecimpunctata L.)

Massachusetts

W. D. Whitcomb (September 23): Both species attacking asparagus in eastern Massachusetts. More abundant than usual, 25 to 50 per cent damage in some neglected fields.

Wisconsin

S. B. Fracker (September 11): Much fewer this year than usual on asparagus, no damage reported, by this beetle, Crioceris asparagi L.

BEANS

ONION THIRIPS (Thrips tabaci L.)

California E. O. Essig (August 28): Abundant and destructive in the Delta region to beans (chiefly "pinks"), sugar beets, and corn.

SPOTTED CUCUMBER BEETLE (Diabrotica duodecimpunctata Fab.)

Florida F. S. Chamberlin (September 2): Young bean vines are being fed upon to a considerable extent by adults of the 12-spotted cucumber beetle in Gadsden County.

CORN EAR WORM (Heliothis obsoleta Fab.)

South Carolina J. O. Pepper (August 13): The injury of this insect on beans is decreasing in the Piedmont section of this State.

MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE (Epilachna corrupta Muls.)

Pennsylvania J. N. Knull (September 10): Young larvae on two string bean plants at Rutherford on September 10.

Neale F. Howard & assistants (September 17): Reported from Bedford County as being well established, and from Dauphin County (Harrisburg).

Maryland Neale F. Howard & assistants (September 17): Feeding damage but no specimens found in Washington County.

Virginia Neale F. Howard & assistants (September 17): Found in Frederick, Page, and Culpeper Counties.

West Virginia Neale F. Howard & assistants (September 17): Reported from Hampshire County.

Ohio E. W. Mendenhall (September 29): The Mexican bean beetle is quite bad at Miamisburg and vicinity (Miami County), and is reported as doing damage to beans.

Indiana H. F. Dietz (September 23): From Bluffton, specimens of the Mexican bean beetle have been received.

BEAN LEAF BEETLE (Cerotoma trifurcata Forst.)

Illinois S. C. Chandler (September 11): Very light injury this season in truck-growing section of Union and Pulaski Counties, southern Illinois.

PEAS

PEA APHID (Illinoia nisi Kalt.)

Wisconsin S. B. Fracker (September 11): Reported quite bad in Barron County,

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Illinois S. C. Chandler (September 11): Very light injury this season in truck-growing section of Union and Pulaski Counties, southern Illinois.

PEAS

PEA APHID (Illinoia pisi Kalt.)

Wisconsin S. B. Fracker (September 11): Reported quite bad in Barron County,

and troublesome on sweet peas in Sauk County, Damage spotted this year; total loss less than for several seasons.

CUCUMBERS

STRIPED CUCUMBER BEETLE (*Diabrotica vittata* Fab.)

Wisconsin S. B. Fracker (September 11): In general these insects have been much less common than usual.

SPOTTED CUCUMBER BEETLE (*Diabrotica duodecimpunctata* Fab.)

Wisconsin Chas. I. Brigham (September 11): One report from Dane County of this insect attacking cucumbers has been received.

MELONS

MELON APHID (*Aphis gossypii* Glov.)

Massachusetts W. D. Whitcomb (September 23): Melons, squash, and cucumbers have been attacked by this insect in eastern Massachusetts. Increasingly abundant during August and September.

Nebraska M. H. Swenk (September 16): During the middle and latter part of August somewhere more than the usual number of complaints of injury to cucurbits by the melon aphid were received.

SQUASH BUG (*Anasa tristis* DeG.)

Georgia Oliver I. Snapp (September 25): This insect has been very injurious to watermelons this year. The number of adults now going into hibernation is much greater than usual. They seem to be hibernating almost every place in this locality (Fort Valley). Growers claim that they are more numerous now than they have ever seen them at this season of the year.

SQUASH

SQUASH BORER (*Melittia satyriniformis* Hbn.)

Massachusetts W. D. Whitcomb (September 23): Injured vines reported generally over this territory (eastern Massachusetts).

ONION

ONION MAGGOT (*Hylemyia antiqua* Meig.)

Wisconsin S. B. Fracker (September 11): Fewer complaints than usual from the State as a whole.

CELERY

CHANGA (*Scapteriscus vicinus* Scudd.)

Florida M. D. Leonard (September 15): Considerable injury to celery

seed beds in the Bradenton section within the past two or three weeks.

GARDEN FLEAHOPPER (Halticus citri Ashm.)

Florida M. D. Leonard (September 8): Most celery seed beds in Manatee County examined during the past two weeks show more or less injury but damage is more pronounced in the Bradenton and Manatee sections proper than in the Terra Ceia section. It does not seem to be quite so bad as last year however.

BEETS

BEET ROOT APHID (Pemphigus betae Doane)

Utah George F. Knowlton (September 22): The beet root aphid has caused slight damage in northern Utah this year.

CARROTS

CARROT WEEVIL (Listronotus latiusculus Boh.).

Illinois S. C. Chandler (September 9): Seventy per cent of the carrot patches are infested in the area around East St. Louis, with nearly 50 per cent of the carrots infested.

TURNIPS

TURNIP APHID (Rhopalosiphum pseudobrassicae Davis)

Wisconsin S. B. Fracker (September 11): Numerous on turnips, total loss in some cases in Walworth County, Genoa City.

S O U T H E R N F I E L D C R O P I N S E C T S

COTTON

BOLL WEEVIL (Amthonomus grandis Boh.)

Georgia Oliver I. Snapp (September 1): The boll weevil is now doing considerable damage to the top crop of cotton in this locality (Fort Valley). The infestation is apparently very heavy in some fields. Fully 90 per cent of the squares of the top crop were found to be punctured in some fields on this date. (September 20): While the top crop of cotton has been attacked by the boll weevil, the infestation during the 1926 season was lighter in this locality (Fort Valley) than it has been for several years, and a good crop is now being ginned. Some farmers report their crop here the best since 1914.

Mississippi R. W. Harned (September 17): The boll-weevil infestation in the greater part of northern Mississippi was practically 100 per cent by the last of August and considerable injury to small bolls has resulted. The weevil population this fall is larger than for

several years, and with normal weather conditions a much greater number than usual will go into hibernation.

COTTON FLEA HOPPER (Psallus seriatus Reut.)

Mississippi R. W. Harned (September 17): The cotton hopper is now very abundant on croton in pastures and fields, but has practically disappeared from cotton fields.

COTTON LEAF WORM (Alabama argillacea Hbn.)

Massachusetts J. V. Schaffner Jr. (September 22): A moth of this species was received on September 14 from Pittsfield with the following note: "They have invaded this vicinity in great numbers and many inquiries are made for information in regard to them." Reports have come in of flights in and around Boston on September 12.

A. I. Bourne (September 23): Began to notice Alabama argillacea in maximum numbers about the first week in September at Amherst.

New York E. P. Felt (September 24): Cotton moths were abundant on the streets at Schenectady on September 9.

West Virginia Fred E. Brooks (September 7): It may be reported that moths of Alabama argillacea appeared here (French Creek) in considerable numbers on September 18.

South Carolina J. O. Pepper (September 12): The cotton worm is now distributed over the Piedmont section of the State, and will probably be widespread over the State in a short time.

Georgia W. F. Turner (September 14): Stripping a big field, some 20 acres of cotton half open in Taylor County. Damage light due to its being late in the season.

Michigan R. H. Pettit (September 13): On September 5 I observed the first specimen of Alabama argillacea resting on a fall apple in East Lansing. I saw only a single specimen but this specimen was in fine condition. (September 18): This insect is now present in force in this region. We have also received specimens from Muskegon which is quite a way north in the fruit belt. We have also received it from Detroit and Pontiac. It is congregating on electric light posts in large numbers.

Ohio M. Vermillion (September 29): This species is very prevalent in Athens and we fear that they are the adults of the armyworm.

Indiana Bennet A. Porter (September 25): Moths have appeared in the fruit orchards of southern Indiana in tremendous numbers. They were first observed about September 1, just as the Elberta harvest was nearly complete. Later varieties are being considerably damaged.

J. H. Davis (September 30): The cotton caterpillar/^{moth} Alabama argillacea has been an outstanding pest the past month. The first heavy flight was observed throughout central Indiana, on September 7, and between September 15 and 24 reports were received from Jeffersonville, Milford, Fillmore, Ladoga, Remington, Mitchell, LaPorte, Kokomo, Wabash, Oakland City, Bedford, and Campbellburg. Damage was especially noticeable to peach. A few reports indicated damage to grapes and plums and in a few cases they were attracted to cracked apples. All reports show the pest to have been destructive for the past three years, each year with increasing damage. There is an insistent demand for control measures.

Illinois

W. P. Flint (September 20): Adults of this insect have been very abundant for the past two weeks, and have been reported feeding on fruit from many parts of the State. Defoliation of cotton by the larvae was found to be quite general in some sections in southern Illinois in a recent survey made by S. C. Chandler. The moths have been reported feeding on apples, peaches, grapes, and tomatoes.

Mississippi

R. W. Harned (September 17): The second generation of the cotton leaf worm appeared throughout northern Mississippi about September 1 and resulted in the widespread defoliation of the fields, as very little poison was applied. Late cotton has suffered some injury. W. S. Jones, Inspector of Yazoo City, writes on September 12 as follows: "A bird's eye view of Yazoo, Humphries, Sharkey, and Issaquena Counties will show a complete defoliation of cotton by the cotton leaf worm. There is one place in Yazoo County where the stench is so great that buzzards are collecting. This is due to the fact that a graded road cut off the march of the worms to an extent that they are in such numbers that you can get shovels full." Cotton worm moths are reported attacking figs in several counties in the northern part of the State.

Kansas

J. W. McColloch (September 6): Heavy infestations of the cotton leaf worm occur in the experimental plots at Harper and Manhattan. Many plants have been defoliated. At this time the worms are full grown and pupating. (September 18): The moths have injured peaches at Belleville and fruits generally at Solomon. (September 25): There has been a heavy migration of moths into the State the past few days. Injury is being reported to peaches, plums, pears, grapes, and strawberries.

H. B. Hungerford (September 25): Cotton-worm moths have been unusually abundant this year and have done considerable injury to the ripening fruit of grapes and peaches in eastern Kansas. The native pawpaws are being visited by thousands of these moths.

Texas

E. C. Bishopp (September 27): Throughout September many reports of the damage to fruit due to the feeding of cotton leaf worm moths were received at the Laboratory. The injury to figs was

especially noteworthy and apparently occurred throughout Texas. The moths not only attack the ripe figs, but feed to a considerable extent on those which were just turning, causing them to shrivel and sour, and hence be unfit for sale or preserving. Fruit stands also complained of the damage to various fruit from the feeding of the moths. The injury to peaches was probably the greatest. One man stated that he had lost \$15 worth of peaches in the course of a week.

Haiti Geo. N. Wolcott (August 24): The cotton in this region (Cul-de-Sac Plain) is being eaten up by Alabama argillacea although in the somewhat more humid sections of the country near by I have noted no injury.

SUGARCANE

SUGARCANE BORER (*Diatraea saccharalis* Fab.)

Louisiana T. E. Holloway and W. E. Haley (September 11): There is a notable reduction in the infestation of the sugarcane moth borer this year. While we have not yet made very extensive examinations, it seems that in general not more than 10 per cent of the sugarcane stalks are infested. This is probably due to the wet winter and spring. We have found that a prolonged immersion kills borers in planted stalks of cane, and W. F. McDonald, of the local office of the Weather Bureau, has compared the borer infestation for a given year with the rainfall for the previous winter months, finding that "the season of lighter rainfall accompanied heavier than average losses from cane borer infestation in five out of six years, and excess of rain paired with lighter than average losses in six out of seven years." A tropical storm which hit the Louisiana coast on the night of August 25th, probably had some effect on the stages of the borer which were not protected in the stalks. These stages would include, moths, eggs, and very young larvae.

FOREST AND SHADE-TREE INSECTS

MISCELLANEOUS FEEDERS

WALNUT SCALE (*Aspidiotus juglans-regiae* Comst.)

Ohio E. W. Mendenhall (September 20): Linden trees north of Dayton were infested with this insect.

WHITE MARKED TUSSOCK MOTH (*Hemerocampa leucostigma* S.&A.)

Illinois W. P. Flint (September 20): This insect seems to be on the increase in most of the central Illinois cities. It has not caused any severe damage during the present season, however.

BAGWORM (*Thyridopteryx ephemeraeformis* Haw.)

Ohio E. W. Mendenhall (September 20): The bagworm is quite bad on

the shade trees in Columbus, attacking arborvitae, maples, sycamore, boxelder, and many other kinds. Very little is done there to control them.

Kansas

J. W. McColloch (September 1): The bagworm continues to be an important pest of cedars in the State. During the past month reports of severe injury have been received from Seneca, McFarland, Leavenworth, Emporia, Coffey, Americus, Waverly, Maple Hill, Parsons, Bronson, Atlanta, and Coats.

SADDLE-BACK CATERPILLAR (Sibine stimulea Clem.)

GENERAL STATEMENT

William Middleton (September 29): During the past two or three weeks we have received a number of reports on the saddle-back caterpillar, Sibine stimulea Clem. The localities from which these insects have been received are as follows: Washington, D. C., Camp Meade, Md., Allentown, Pa., and Twelve Mile, Ind.

Indiana

J. J. Davis (September 30): The saddle-back caterpillar was reported on August 28 and September 7 from Greencastle, Martinsville, and Ft. Wayne.

FALL WEBWORM (Hyphantria cunea Drury)

Massachusetts J. V. Schaffner, Jr. (September 22): Common through many sections of New England. Heavy infestations noticed in parts of central Connecticut.

BIRCH

BIRCH LEAF MINER (Fenusia pumila Klug)

Connecticut

Geo. M. Codding (September 16): The birch leaf miner has been found on practically all birches in Westchester County. I have also noticed it in Mt. Vernon, practically all birches being affected.

New York

E. P. Felt (September 24): The birch leaf miner has been generally abundant in southeastern New York State including all of Long Island, the sprout birches over large areas being distinctly browned by the work of this insect.

CATALPA

CATALPA SPHINX (Ceratomia catalpae Boisd.)

Ohio

E. W. Mendenhall (September 10): Catalpa trees in eastern Ohio are infested with the catalpa sphinx moth. These can easily be controlled by spraying with arsenate of lead.

ELM

EUROPEAN ELM SCALE (Gossyparia spuria Modeer)

Nebraska

M. H. Swenk (September 16): Another case of serious infestation

by the European elm scale was received during the latter part of August, this time from Grand Island in Hall County, Previous reports of this pest have come from North Platte and McCook.

ELM LEAF APHID (Callipterus ulmifolii Monell)

Kansas J. W. McColloch (September 1): There has been a general outbreak of this aphid over the State during the past six weeks. Numerous reports have been received as to its presence. The general complaint has been that the honeydew dripping from the plants has ruined the finish on automobiles parked under the trees.

ELM LEAF BEETLE (Galerucella xanthomelaena Schrank)

New York E. P. Felt (September 24): The elm leaf beetle has been somewhat destructive here and there to groups of elms, especially on eastern Long Island, in the southern Hudson River Valley, and at Saratoga.

Correction In Volume 6, No. 7, page 262, note credited to J. J. Davis on this insect is an error. Specimens have shown that the feeding was the work of Haltica ignita larvae, instead of elm leaf beetle, Galerucella xanthomelaena Schrank.

WOOLLY APPLE APHID (Eriosoma lanigerum Haussm.)

Nebraska M. H. Swenk (September 16): The woolly apple aphid on elm was also decreasingly complained of during the period covered by this report (August 15-September 15).

LOCUST

LOCUST LEAF MINER (Phalepus dorsalis Thunb.)

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES F. C. Craighead (September 21): The locust leaf miner in the Middle Atlantic States has apparently been abundant again this year, though I am inclined to believe that it is not quite so serious on all trees. The injury appears to be more spotted this season.

Pennsylvania T. L. Guyton (September 2): This insect is distributed over the southern half of the State and has in the western parts of the State made the locust trees quite brown. A field of soybeans in close proximity to a browned locust grove in Green County has badly damaged by the beetles.

OAK

SPINY OAK WORM (Anisota stigma Hbn.)

North Carolina F. C. Craighead (September 21): In the vicinity of Asheville there has been rather heavy feeding during the late summer by the spiny oak worm (Anisota sp.)?. I did not have the insect

determined but it is one of our common defoliators. Some oak trees are almost completely stripped.

TWO-LINED CHESTNUT BORER (Agrilus bilineatus Web.)

SOUTHERN APPALACHIANS

F. C. Crawford (September 21): Throughout the southern Appalachians Agrilus bilineatus is quite abundant. Many oaks are dying which are thoroughly attacked by this insect but undoubtedly the predisposing factor is the extreme drought of the past season (1925). Many hardwoods died last fall without any insect attack and many of those that were just able to pull through are the ones which are now being killed by Agrilus.

PINE

MELLY FLATA (Ormenis pruinosa Say)

Florida

M. D. Leonard (September 15): A moderate infestation on a considerable planting of Australian pines in the nursery at Venice.

PALES WEEVIL (Hylobius pales Boh.)

New York

E. P. Felt (September 24): The pales weevil has been definitely associated with serious injury to 15-year-old Scotch pines ranging in size from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches in diameter. An extensive planting near a strip of old pines showed 100 per cent infestation and some 25 per cent dying, the grubs working in the cambium just below the surface of the soil and girdling the trees, the adjacent earth being infiltrated with pitch. A species of Pissodes, possibly P. approximating Hopkins, was also associated in this work though apparently much less abundant.

A BARK BEETLE (Dendroctonus sp.)

South Carolina

J. C. Pepper (August 28): A small area of pine trees in Columbia and Spartanburg has been attacked by a species of bark beetle.

WALNUT

WALNUT CATERPILLAR (Datanina intercristata G. & R.)

Indiana

Bennet A. Porter (September 25): Unusually abundant. Many trees completely defoliated at Vincennes.

EUROPEAN WILLOW BEETLE (Platiodera versicolora Leach)

New York

E. P. Felt (September 24): The European willow leaf beetle has extended its range northward in the Hudson River Valley very greatly, it having been recorded for the first time from Amenia, East Chatham, Nassau, and Albany. It is probable that this very considerable northward extension of some 100 miles resulted from flight and wind drift.

Pennsylvania A. B. Champlain (September 1): Ornamental willows along the river

shore are badly damaged by this new (to us) pest! Adults plentiful at this time, no larvae observed at this date but larval work of the flies evident as well as adult feeding.

HICKORY HORNED DEVIL (Citheronia regalis Fab.)

Indiana J. J. Davis (September 30): The hickory horned devil was unusually abundant and frequent letters of inquiry were received from August 24 to September 17, from Martinsville, LaFayette, Rushville, Elnora, Burney, Waveland and Greensburg. In all cases they were sent in apparently because of their conspicuousness rather than for any damage done.

GREEN HOUSE AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

MISCELLANEOUS FEEDERS

ORIENTAL MOTH (Cnidocampa flavescens Walk.)

Massachusetts J. V. Schaffner, Jr. (September 22): The infestation seems to be about the same as last year. Larvae are now spinning cocoons. Severe defoliation on Norway maple, black and red oak, black birch, buckthorn, and apple noticed in vacant lots and backyards of Dorchester and Roxbury districts of Boston. The heavy infestations seem to remain in same spots year after year.

MARGINED BLISTER BEETLE (Epicauta cinerea marginata Fab.)

South Carolina J. O. Pepper (September 14): Specimens of the margined blister beetle have been received from Chester as damaging clematis vines.

GLADIOLI

BLISTER BEETLES (Meloidea)

Indiana J. J. Davis (September 30): Occasional reports of blister beetle damage continued to come in up to September 9. In one case a commercial planting of gladioli at LaGrange was seriously damaged.

ASTERS

BLACK BLISTER BEETLE (Epicauta pennsylvanica DeG.)

Maryland J. A. Hyslop (September 2): These black blister beetles were swarming on named varieties of the hardy native perennial aster on my farm (Avanel). One or two beetles were on every flower bed. They were eating the opening petals. A dusting with calcium arsenate was applied. None were present the next day nor were any dead beetles to be found under the plants.

ASTER APHID (Aphis middletonii Thos.)

Nebraska M. H. Stenk (September 16): The aster aphid was reported doing

serious injury to asters in Garfield County the second week in September.

ROSE

ROSE LEAFHOPPER (Empoas rosae L.)

Utah George F. Knowlton (September 22): Garden roses have been attacked heavily by the rose leafhopper this summer around Logan.

COTTONY CUSHION SCALE (Icerya purchasi Mask.)

South Carolina J. O. Pepper (September 11): Specimens of the cottony cushion scale infesting rose bushes have been received from Charleston. These specimens were determined by J. A. Berly, assistant State entomologist.

JAPANESE QUINCE

A LACE BUG (Chrysotus cydoniae Fitch)

Massachusetts A. I. Bourne (September 23): Early in August we received a collection of tingitids from the Wayside Inn Farm at South Sudbury, in Middlesex County, with the report that these insects were found to be very generally distributed over about 10 acres of quince trees, and were doing considerable damage to the foliage. Specimens of these were sent to Dr. Parshley of Smith College, who determined them as above.

I N S E C T S A T T A C K I N G M A N A N D

D O M E S T I C A N I M A L S

MAN

FLEAS (Siphonaptera)

GENERAL STATEMENT

F. C. Bishopp (September 27): Reports of house infestations due to cat and dog fleas continued to come in to the laboratory during September. These outbreaks have therefore continued throughout the summer in the vicinity of Dallas, Tex., which is rather unusual. Numerous reports of flea infestations of houses, barns, and other outbuildings have come in from all parts of the country. It is impossible to say, however, whether the fleas have been more troublesome than usual during this time of the year. Specimens received from the Central States indicate that the major trouble in that region at least is due to the human flea, Pulex irritans L.

Georgia

Oliver I. Snapp (September 20): Fleas have been very much more numerous and troublesome here (Fort Valley) this year than usual. Many complaints of fleas in houses and on lawns have been received at the laboratory during the last two months, with reports of the insect attacking dogs and man.

Indiana

J. J. Davis (September 30): Fleas have been reported as unusually abundant in dwellings in the southern two-thirds of Indiana, the past month.

RAIN-BARREL MOSQUITO (Culex quinquefasciatus Say)

Texas

F. C. Bishop (September 27): This mosquito has been unusually abundant in Dallas and other northern Texas towns this summer. They have been reported as annoying people in sections of the city where mosquitoes have not been known to occur heretofore.

YELLOW-FEVER MOSQUITO (Aedes aegypti L.)

Texas

F. C. Bishop (September 27): Yellow-fever mosquitoes have continued to be very annoying in and around dwellings in Dallas throughout September. However, comparatively few cases of dengue have been reported.

MOSQUITOES (Culicidae)

Indiana

J. J. Davis (September 30): A very unusual plague of mosquitoes appeared throughout central Indiana beginning September 18, and lasting for nearly a week. We have never experienced such a sudden appearance or abundance of mosquitoes in Indiana before.

PIGEON

PIGEON FLY (Lynchia maura Bigot)

California

F. C. Bishop (September 27): Reports have been received of the occurrence of the pigeon fly on a number of commercial flocks of pigeons in the vicinity of Los Angeles. Some birds were apparently infested with an average of about 30 flies and the young seemed to be reduced in vigor and retarded in development. A disease of undetermined character was reported to be prevalent in certain flocks and thought by some to be connected with the parasite.

CATTLE

CATTLE GRUB (Hypoderma lineatum De Vill.)

Wisconsin

D. C. Anthony (September 11): Troublesome this year in Dane and Winnebago Counties.

HORN FLY (Haematobia irritans L.)

Texas

F. C. Bishop (September 27): Horn flies were strikingly few on cattle in the vicinity of Dallas. The number ranges from 25 to 500 per animal.

STABLE FLY (Stomoxys calcitrans L.)

Texas

F. C. Bishop (September 27): There has been no increase in the number of stable flies during September in northern Texas, but nearly all dairy cattle are more or less annoyed by them. The average in some herds run between 5 and 10 flies per animal, while in others the average reaches 33.

SCREW WORM (Cochliomyia macellaria Fab.)

Texas F. C. Bishop (September 27): Weekly trapping records at a local packing house (Latex) show an increase of 12 per cent of C. macellaria from September 1 to September 24 and an increase of nearly 50 per cent in volume during the same period. Other common species of flies have also greatly increased in volume but the percentage of each species relative to the total catch has changed very little during this same period.

DOGS

DOG TICK (Dermacentor variabilis Say)

Nebraska M. H. Snenk (September 16): A veterinarian in Douglas County reported during latter August that the dogs in his kennels were all badly infested with ticks, Dermacentor variabilis.

I N S E C T S I N F E S T I N G H O U S E S A N D P R E M I S E S

ARGENTINE ANT (Iridomyrmex humilis Mayr.)

Mississippi M. R. Smith (September 21): Recent surveys conducted at Oxford, Greenwood, Belzoni, and Shaw show that the Argentine ants are more scarce this year than in a number of years. In most of these towns the line of infestation has receded, the native ants thus displacing the Argentine ant. At Oxford a new infestation of the Argentine ant has apparently arisen from the habit the town authorities have of dumping refuse in empty gullies near the edge of town. This practice should be discontinued wherever it is in vogue, else the Argentine ants will be scattered over a much larger area than they now occupy.

AN ANT (Tapinoma sessile Say)

Mississippi M. R. Smith (September 21): An ant, Tapinoma sessile Say, is causing much trouble in several houses at Greenwood. It has also been reported from Vuka.

SMALL SUGAR ANT (Prenolepis sp.)

Mississippi M. R. Smith (September 21): An ant, known locally as the small sugar ant, a species of Prenolepis (Nylanderia), was observed in several houses recently in Greenwood. In one of these houses the ants were so troublesome that the housekeeper had resorted to placing the legs of the tables in cans of water.

TINY BLACK ANT (Monomorium minimum Buckley)

Mississippi M. R. Smith (September 21): The tiny black ant is very prevalent in many homes in the Delta section of Mississippi. The ants have been observed to be unusually abundant at Greenwood and at Belzoni.

TERMITES

Nebraska M. H. Swenk (September 16): During early September reports were received from the vicinity of Alma, in Harlan County, to the effect that a great deal of damage was being done to fruit and shade trees in that vicinity by our common Nebraska termite, Reticulitermes tibialis Banks.

Kansas J. W. McColloch (August 20): Termites have injured the woodwork in a dwelling at Americus. (August 25): Termites have been reported working in the woodwork of a house and farm building at Medicine Lodge. (September 3): Termites are working in the wood-work of a house and also in the trees and ornamentals on a farm at Smolan. (September 5): Termites are killing cherry trees at Hutchinson.

CIGARETTE BEETLE (*Lasioderma serricorne* Fab.)

Nebraska M. H. Swenk (September 16): During the last week in August a report was received from Omaha of the cigarette beetle injuriously consuming the hemp filling of furniture.

Kansas J. W. McColloch (September 4): Injury to furniture in several houses at Fredonia was reported by a furniture dealer. (September 22): Beetles and larvae were received from Leavenworth with the information that they were abundant in upholstered furniture.

STORED GRAIN INSECTS

STORED GRAIN INSECTS (Several species)

Illinois W. P. Flint (September 20): This class of insect pests is causing more damage than usual, due probably to the fact that the grain was held in the shock for much longer than usual, and was put in the bins in a rather damp condition.

Kansas J. W. McColloch (September 20): Injury from stored-grain insects has been reported from Bluff City, Hudson, and Sublette. The sample from Sublette contained the cadelle weevil, and dark meal worms.

INDIAN MEAL MOTH (*Plodia interpunctella* Hbn.)

Illinois W. P. Flint (September 20): This insect is very numerous in grain bins, and has been found in one instance causing quite severe damage to stored soybeans. In this case the beans had been carried over for one year in tight bins. The infestation was so severe as to cause damage to about 50 per cent of the stored beans.

ANGOUMOIS GRAIN MOTH (*Sitotroga cerealella* Oliv.)

Indiana J. J. Davis (September 30): Infestations of the Angoumois grain moth in stored corn have been received from several places in the State.

GRANARY WEEVIL (Calendra granaria L.)

Illinois W. P. Flint (September 20): Numerous reports of damage by this insect have come in from grain elevators and farmers. Thus far the damage has been mostly to corn.

Nebraska M. H. Swenk (September 16): Complaints of injury by stored-grain pests (several species) began to be received during the last few days in August, and continued to be received in increasing numbers during the first half of September. A great many of these complaints related to the infestation of stored shelled corn, though some farmers complained of serious injury to stored wheat and rye also. The complaints come from all parts of the State. The chief pest doing the damage was the common granary weevil, Calendra granaria.

FOREIGN GRAIN BEETLE (Cathartus advena Walt.)

Indiana J. J. Davis (September 30): Grain weevils have been unusually numerous this fall and the majority seem to be the species which are attracted to mold. On account of the excessive moisture much wheat was threshed damp. The foreign grain beetle (Cathartus advena) is the tentative determination we have made for the species which seems to be predominant. While it does not appear to damage the grains, it is apparently largely responsible for heating of the grain.